

Soldiers of the War of 1812.

The national convention of the soldiers of the war of 1812, with Great Britain, assembled in this city on the 8th inst., a day memorable in the military annals of this country, and one which may compare proudly with that of the Alma or of Inkermann, or any other that has been signalized by high and heroic achievement. There was in attendance, a large number of the patriotic defenders of their country, during the war that has been not improperly designated the second War of Independence—not less than seven hundred, we have been informed.—They called in a body on President Pierce, by whom they were most cordially received, and afterwards, at five o'clock, assembled in convention for the transaction of business. The result of the session was the adoption, unanimously, of the following preamble and resolutions:

Forty years have now elapsed since General Jackson fought and won the last great battle of the late war with Great Britain at New Orleans; and that glorious anniversary is a fitting day for the surviving soldiers of that war, to meet and take counsel together. This city, too, named after the Father of our Country, is a most appropriate place for our assemblage. The war of the Revolution achieved our liberty—the war of 1812, secured it. While the green sod marks the graves of our revolutionary fathers, a few only of those who staked their lives in our last immortal conflict, survive to tell the tale of their sufferings and services—by far the greater number have passed down to their last homes on earth—many of them in penury and want.

In less than forty years after the close of our revolutionary struggle, a grateful Congress of the United States, passed a general pension law for the benefit of the surviving officers and soldiers, at a time when the Treasury was empty, and heavy war debts were hanging over us.

It is, then, unreasonable for us to expect that similar justice will be done to the survivors of the war of 1812, and the widows and children of those who are dead, while the public Treasury is overflowing with gold, and we have, comparatively no debts to pay! Or is it asking too much to have fair portions of the public domain, which we fought and paid for, allotted to us? We think not.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to memorialize Congress on this subject, and to urge upon our Senators and Representatives to make each officer, soldier, sailor, and marine who served during the war of 1812-14, appropriate grants of land—at least one hundred and sixty acres to the lowest grade, and for the shortest time of actual service. The benefit of the law to extend to the widows and children of those who are dead.

Resolved, That similar provision ought to be made for our dead brethren who fought by our side, and all those confined in foreign prisons during any part of the war of 1812, if alive, and also to the prisoners in Tripoli, who were forced to labor as slaves or felons. It is, then, to their widows or children.

Resolved, That while we deeply deplore the untimely deaths of so many of our brethren in arms, we pledge ourselves ever to aid and protect their bereaved widows and orphans, and here, on this most interesting occasion, we extend to each other the right hand of fellowship and bind ourselves by every sacred obligation to stand by each other while we live, in defense of all our rights at home and abroad.

Resolved, That Congress ought to extend to the soldiers of the late war and their widows, the same pension system adopted for those of the Revolution, and the thanks of this convention are hereby tendered to those just and generous members of both Houses who have had the nerve already to move in this matter.

Resolved, That, in our judgment, every principle of justice requires that invalid pensions should commence from the time when the wounds were received or disabilities incurred in the service of the United States.

Resolved, That our grateful acknowledgments are hereby tendered to the Hon. Mr. Broadhead, Senator from Pennsylvania, and to other Senators and Representatives who have co-operated with him in endeavoring to have justice done to us; and that we also recognize our great obligation to the patriotic editors of the public press, who have so ably and efficiently sustained our cause. We hope they will not be weary in well-doing but spread our present proceedings through their columns, from one end of the Republic to the other.

Resolved, That each State delegation now present be appointed a special committee to wait upon their respective Senators and Representatives, and urge them to aid in obtaining justice.

Resolved, That in order to obtain justice for ourselves, and the widows and orphans of our deceased brother soldiers, it is important to have a complete organization in each State of the soldiers of the war of 1812-14.

Resolved, That when we look back on the past history of our country, and the great results of the war of 1812, in securing the respect of foreign nations, in consolidating our free institutions, in increasing our love and veneration for the heroes and sages who established our inimitable form of Government, in proving to us the insupportable value of our glorious Union and priceless liberty, "now & forever, one and indivisible," we cannot forget our debt of gratitude to James Madison, who fearlessly recommended the declaration of war against Great Britain, or the brave men in Congress who voted for it, led on by the immortal Henry Clay, William Lowndes, and John C. Calhoun.

Resolved, That inasmuch as those who performed military duty in the war of 1812, and their children and representatives are scattered over all parts of our vast territory, the Congress of the United States, in granting a pension, will entitle itself to the grateful prayers of millions of human beings, now looking with anxious hopes to us and to them.

Resolved, That the monument to Washington, now being erected in this city, is one alike due to his illustrious services, and to the national honor, and ought to be finished by Congress, with all convenient speed.

Resolved, That such of the Old Thirteen States as have not acted in relation to the proposed construction of the monument to the signers of the Declaration of Independence, in Independence Square, in Philadelphia, be respectfully requested to take the necessary steps to carry that patriotic object into effect.

Resolved, That a copy of our proceedings be forwarded to the President of the United States, as well as to the President of the United States Senate, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, with a request to the latter to lay them before their respective Houses.

CHRONICLE & ADVOCATE.

B. R. COWEN, Editor.
THE PEOPLE, AND THEIR RIGHTS.
Friday Morning Jan. 10, 1857.

HIGH TAXES.

NUMBER TWO.

We have asserted heretofore that the New Constitution, in the hands of its friends, has been more expensive to the people of the State than the old. Now we desire no one to take our word for its truth, merely, but to read attentively the following facts. Facts are stubborn things, and we have no doubt the glorifiers of the Constitution will "have a good time" getting over the following array—at least we hope they will.

From the statistics furnished by Hon. Wm. Medill in his message to the Legislature last winter we glean the following facts:

For the eight years immediately preceding the adoption of the new constitution the whole amount paid the Judiciary was \$209,946, making an average annual cost of \$25,993.743. In the two years following the adoption of the New Constitution the amount was paid the Judiciary was \$103,030, an average annual cost of \$51,515; in this single department showing an outlay a little more than doubled by the operation of the "New Constitution" in the hands of its friends! This may not be entirely owing to the constitution but it is owing to the legislation of its friends.

Thus in the single item of the judiciary we see an annual expenditure of more than \$25,000 over the old administration. Quite a snug little pile we should think for one year and any department.

The Legislature next demand our attention. In the eight years immediately preceding the adoption of our present Constitution the whole outlay for this purpose was \$311,813, making an average yearly cost of \$38,964. In the two years succeeding the adoption of the New Constitution the outlay for the Legislature was \$170,255, making an annual average of \$85,127. Again as in the case of the Judiciary considerably more than double. But, under the old Constitution the State paid the Legislative postage, which is now done away with. We find that in eight years there was expended for postage \$45,163, making an average annual outlay of \$5,645. Adding this to the \$38,964 we have a yearly outlay for the Legislature of \$44,609, before the adoption of the New Constitution, against a yearly outlay of \$85,127 since its adoption.

As a mitigating circumstance in reference to this last outlay, we quote Gov. Medill: "The expenses of the General Assembly have been made the subject of public consideration, but when it is borne in mind that upon the body devolved the responsibility and arduous duty of carrying into effect the New Constitution, embracing the re-organization of the entire government, much of the amelioration falls to the ground as unmerited."

The above extract embraces about the only excuse we have ever heard for the tremendous increase of expenses in the Legislative department, and the friends of the new Constitution have rung the changes upon it for the last three years, until it has become perfectly stale. How much of an excuse there is in it we will see on sifting it. The first Legislature under the New Constitution raised the per diem of members from \$3.00 to \$4.00. The wages of clerks, sergeants-at-arms, messenger boys, &c., &c., were also raised in proportion. This then is to be placed in the language of Gov. Medill to the account of—"the responsible and arduous duty of carrying into effect the new Constitution;" with what propriety we leave our readers to judge. Again the salaries of common pleas Judges were raised from \$1000 to \$1500 per annum—the salaries of Judges of the Supreme Court, State officers, &c., &c., were raised. This then is to be attributed to the responsible and arduous duty of carrying into effect the New Constitution.

A commission was appointed to revise the codes of practice in our courts, by the recommendation of the friends of the N. Constitution. This was another expense. It may have been needed probably, but we are justified in charging the cost of it to the New Constitution.

In a future number we will endeavor to show that the lopping off, by the New Constitution, of the three Associate Judges, so far from being a work of economy, is overbalancing by the organization of the Probate Court. We think we can do this, and thus show one what more efficient, *costs double* what it did under the old system. Our subject (*high taxes*) is a remarkable prolific one, and we will do our utmost to place in the strongest possible light the influence by which the taxes are being increased, and demonstrate who are riding the tax-payers "hooked and spurred."

Governor's Official Duties.

In the Ohio Statesman's report of the 8th Jan. supper appeared the following:

9th. The Democratic Administration of Ohio—Fearless, able and incorruptible.

This toast was received with cheer and such calls for Gov. Medill were made as ought to have brought him from his office, where he was necessarily detained by urgent official duty.

Looks quite handsome in print, but the wind is most awfully knocked out of it by Gov. Grier, of the Journal, in the following style:

Never tell a lie, Brother Cox, when the truth will answer a better purpose. We saw the old fellow's wig blowing between two pretty bouquets at the Floral Concert at N. H. Hall and we know he was there for the purpose of dodging his friends for fear he would have to mount himself in answer to some such ridiculous toast.

Dec. 31, about 4 o'clock in the morning a heavy gale at Aspinwall resulted in great loss of life and property.

The Democratic Convention.

The Democracy (3) of Ohio at their 8th of January Convention, besides nominating a ticket, passed a string of resolutions "as long as the moral law"—but like that law in no other particular. We give the resolves in full in this paper. The Journal says it was the quietest and most peaceable convention of the Democracy ever seen in Columbus—no life—no enthusiasm—no hopefulness for the future—*now nothing*. There is a beautiful consistency in the resolutions—one endorsement in the Baltimore platform, another gulping down the Administration, Nebraska, Kansas, and all. They seem to think that the examples of Jefferson and Jackson, are, in their reverses, as "a pillar of cloud by day, and a pillar of fire by night," piloting them to a harbor of safety.

On the question of Internal Improvements—the President has spoken, and the Ohio Democracy have echoed it. Our "salt water Constitution" must be faithfully executed.—Cuba and the Sandwich Islands must be acquired, whether with or without war, dependent south note. The sixth section of the 5th resolution strikes a death-blow to that decaying popular measure, the "Homestead Bill."

That exploded dogma of old fogy Statesmen, that the safety of the country demands the observance of compromises, is revived, and a "sectional party," for the thousandth time, denounced as dangerous.

After the regular resolutions were offered and adopted, Mr. Sausage Sawyer, of Augusta, thought he must have a clincher for the American party, he therefore had the resolution which appears last, tacked on afterwards.

In relation to the ticket, we have only to say in our humble opinion, it is doomed. We are sorry that Judge Kennon is on it! He is a good man, and an excellent Judge, and it seems a pity that he should be butchered.—In days of other years, when there was a reasonable chance of electing a ticket, he was left off, but now he is to be offered as a sacrifice to appease the anger of the offended gods. It would have afforded us much pleasure to vote for Judge Kennon, as it would many other Republicans in this county, but we can never vote for a man who is a candidate of the compact-breaking, Greytown-burning, steamboat-snagging, aggro-catch-ing, British-free-trade, Roman Catholic, Democracy!

Dr. Drake, of Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, a man of talent, and high standing in his profession died last week.

In giving place to the following communication in our columns, it may not be amiss to give our reasons. We know nothing of the matter of which "A Citizen" complains, and in publishing it, we sincerely hope we are doing the Treasurer a favor, by giving him an opportunity of explaining it.

The article is from one of the best citizens of Flushing township—a man actuated by no personal feelings in the matter. We think it much better always to publish such charges than to suffer them to scatter about from month to month, gathering as they go, and placing it out of the power of any one to refute them. We have ever had great confidence in the sterling, upright character of our worthy Treasurer, in every station he has filled—and we must always think, if there be any error in his Administration it is of the head—not of the heart. Our columns are open to him or any one else who desires to answer the article below.

For the Chronicle.
ROCKHILL, Jan. 4th 1855.

Mr. Editor, Sir:—I was this day called upon by the Deputy tax gatherer for my taxes on personal property, which I thought was paid in due time, and showed him my receipt, but, said he, there is no evidence that the whole is paid, and upon examination I found that many of my neighbors were in the same quandary.—Thought as I did that they had paid all, until they were called upon by the incumbents deputy. Now whose fault is this? Manifestly the Treasurer's. By his negligence, Flushing township will have to pay some twenty or thirty dollars. In making out my tax on personal property when I paid it, and making it out in his delinquent list, there was a difference of \$1.83. Whether the mistake was made first or last, I cannot tell. Not knowing the amount of property I had, I paid the amount being small I forced over the \$1.83 cents, together with 70 cents mileage and four per cent. rather than ride to his office and try to get it corrected. We will allow his honor to make some mistakes, but to occur so frequent as they have in this vicinity is beyond forgiveness. And it teaches us the importance of placing in office men who are honest and capable. Not that we charge him with dishonesty, but we do charge him with incompetency. We might with propriety complain of the enormous taxes without being charged with mileage &c., when it was no fault of ours, it is robbing our lean pockets to rectify his mistakes.—But our only hope is that we will get men in office who will look well to the people's interests, and to do this the corrupt incumbents that now hold the principal offices of the State of Ohio, must be removed. Had we not better sacrifice party predilections, and close our ears against public demagogues than to be trampled upon as we now are.—Is it not time fellow citizens that we begin to think for ourselves, and to act for ourselves before the great avalanche of destruction that is now hanging over this nation shall slide in, when it will be too late to correct the error of our lives!

Yours, &c., A CITIZEN.

Senators appear to agree pretty generally that it costs them more than their eight dollars a day to live at Washington City. This may be true, but if they will diligently attend to the public business, they will have a good deal left, and it will not injure their health, credit, or morals.

Dec. 11.—The shock of an earthquake was felt at San Francisco.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 SENATE.

Sundry bills from the house were taken up and referred.

Gen. Cass offered a resolution that the officers and soldiers of the war of the revolution, now sitting in convention in this city be invited to occupy seats on the floor of the Senate during the session. Passed.

Senators Houston and Morton appeared and took their seats.

Mr. Shields presented the petition of the soldiers of the war of 1812, praying the Senate to pass the bounty land bill now before them, which was laid on the table.

Mr. Cooper presented a memorial from the Academy of Science in behalf of Dr. Kane, referred to committee on naval affairs.

Mr. Clayton said, "I have been requested by Commodore Stewart and others, officers of the U. S. Frigate Constitution, to ask for a remuneration for loss occurring to them, from the reception of the Levant, on the 10th of March 1814, at Fort Frays, by the British squadron; referred to committee on naval affairs.

Mr. Douglass presented a bill in favor of the construction of the Pacific Railroad and Magnetic Telegraph, referred.

Mr. Shields from the committee on Judiciary reported back with amendments the bill for the re-organization of the army, and moved that it be printed. Agreed to.

Mr. Broadhead presented the petition of citizens of Cumberland county, Pa. praying the extension of the bounty land laws.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Judicial Reform bill.

Mr. Geyer renewed his motion to strike out the first section.

A lengthy discussion ensued on the amendment of Mr. Douglass.

Messrs. Mason, Butler, Toney, Rusk and Geyer, argued against the proposition, and thought the duty of Judges should be in the appellate court at the seat of government.

Messrs. Chase, Fessenden, Dawson and others favored the proposition for circuit duty, but without coming to a vote the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Aiken asked leave to present a memorial of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, suggesting that a tender of mediation be made by this Government to the European war.

Mr. Walsh objected.

A resolution was passed terminating the debate on the Pacific Railroad bill on the 16th.

House then took up the bill to amend the act granting and reducing the price of public lands.

Mr. Dawson advocated his amendment, incorporating on the bill the main feature of the Homestead bill, and fixing the price of land at 12 1/2 cents per acre to actual settlers.

Mr. Etcheberry gave notice of an amendment, limiting the benefits of the bill to native citizens, and those now naturalized. Bill was then laid aside.

Military Committee was, on motion, directed to inquire into the propriety of sending an armed force to New Mexico and Utah, with a view to prevent Indian outrages.

House, then in committee, took up the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. Latham spoke at a considerable length in advocacy of the bill and also for a line of steamships from San Francisco to Shanghai. When he had concluded the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.

SENATE.—Mr. Foster presented a memorial from George P. Marsh, resident U. S. Minister at Constantinople, praying a remuneration for services in a judicial capacity and on a mission to Greece. Referred.

Mr. Toombs presented a memorial from the Bar of District of Columbia, that the House bill in reference to the judicial tribunal of the District may pass the Senate. Referred to the judicial committee.

Mr. Dawson gave notice that he had received a letter from the Major of Savannah, Ga. stating that that city suffered severely the past year from sickness and recently from storms, that it is indispensable that the obstructions in that harbor be removed, and asking him to report a special bill for that purpose. To-morrow, Mr. Dawson said, he would report such bill.

Mr. Butler presented a memorial in opposition to the passage of the judicial reform bill now before the Senate.

Mr. Welles presented a petition from the officers of the army for remuneration for loss sustained by the disaster to the Winfield Scott on the Pacific coast.

Mr. Pratt offered a petition from merchants asking Congress to provide against the difficulties arising from the abolishment of corporal punishment of seamen.

Mr. Clayton offered a petition from Joel Ware, asking further protection of American manufacturers—referred to the committee on manufactures.

of Tenn., he said the natural increase of population and emigration would settle the territory.

Mr. Dawson showed that free grants of lands was not a new principle, as asserted by Mr. Orr. It has been the policy of the government from its commencement.

Mr. Orr replied, saying that the tendency of the times is to make the people lean on the government, when the government should lean on the people, and it was time to put a stop to it.

Mr. Campbell then moved that the bill and its amendments be referred to Com. of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The motion was lost, after a debate.

Mr. Dawson's amendment was rejected, 73 to 92, and the bill was then negatived—83 to 95.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11. SENATE.

Mr. Rusk moved that the Pacific Railroad bill be printed and referred in special committee on Pacific Railroad. Agreed to.

Mr. Badger moved to take up the bill increasing the compensation of Congressmen and United States Judges.

Mr. Shields asked indulgence of the Senator from North Carolina, to enable him to bring in a bill authorizing sales of land granted Rock Island Railroad, in the State of Ill., and for other purposes. Granted.

Mr. Shields moved strike out all after enacting clause, and insert a substitute which gives settlers a preemption right. Amendment agreed to, and bill passed.

Mr. Badger renewed his motion to take up the compensation bill. Agreed to.

HOUSE.

Mr. Giddings of Nebraska, introduced bills to establish post routes, and protect proprietors of towns, and provide for a survey and settlement of the half breed tracts in that territory—referred.

Mr. Croker introduced a bill making appropriations for continuing the improvement on Taunton river—referred to committee on commerce.

The House took up the bill to re-model the diplomatic and consular system of the United States, and Mr. Perkins of La., who reported it from the committee of foreign affairs, explained its provisions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12. HOUSE.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the death of Moses Norris and communicating the proceedings.

Mr. Morrison paid a high tribute to the political integrity, wisdom, and private virtues of the deceased. In conclusion he moved the usual resolutions of respect.

Mr. Bayley offered a brief tribute to the deceased. The resolutions were adopted.

Messrs. Morris, Chandler, and Bayley were appointed as a committee to act with that of the Senate to accompany the remains to New Hampshire. The House is to join in procession from his late residence to the railroad cars, as a further mark of respect.

DEAD HEADS.

Within a few months past many of the Railroad Companies throughout the country have been curtailing the number of "dead heads" or free tickets given out on their roads.

The National Intelligence, referring to the recent Railroad Convention in Virginia, which took action on this subject, makes the following truthful remark:

"The Convention adopted a set of resolutions on the subject of free tickets, and named the functionaries who were to be entitled. In the list, editors of newspapers are not included. We are not aware that editors in this vicinity have ever enjoyed this privilege. At the north it is called the 'dead head system.' But perhaps no better opportunity will offer for the remark that the conductors of the public press have not abused the privilege accorded to them. They rarely can leave their arduous duties at home for the purpose of a ride upon a railroad, even under the temptation of very pleasant company. The editor is lucky who, once a year, can withdraw himself from his daily toils to make an excursion, even when his pen is desired to 'note the proceedings.' We suppose that as a matter of course, the action of this Convention will induce the press also to abolish the 'dead head system,' and let no columns and a half columns for the benefits of railroads appear in their papers without due compensation. The publishers of newspapers would be decided gainers by this reciprocal arrangement."

Personally, we are rejoiced that the Railroad Companies have seen proper to take this step, and we trust their example will be followed by Stage proprietors, Steamboat owners, and all others connected with public conveyances. The idea has been very prevalent that editors more than any other class, have been the recipients of such courtesies; but a recent statement by an eastern railroad company, shows that out of over five thousand passes given over that road, but seventy of these were enjoyed by the editorial fraternity. During the eleven years we have been connected with the press we have never received nor desired a favor of this character on the ground of our position—while during the same period the use of our columns has put hundreds of dollars in the pockets of persons connected with these various enterprises which would have been hundreds of dollars to our advantage, had these items of "courtesy" been charged for as they should have been. What is true with ourselves is also true with almost every other publisher.

We too, are in for reciprocity; and if we are fortunate enough to raise the means to carry us to the editorial Convention to come off in Zanesville on the 16th and 17th inst., we shall make it our special duty to bring before that body the subject of the future "dead heading" of Railroad and other Companies.

Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's," is our motto. Adopt a scale of prices for a certain class of "special" or "complimentary" articles which, under the present gratuitous system, seem to these gentlemen to be indispensable, and our word for it, these Companies will very soon be made to appreciate the immense advantages they have heretofore realized from a habit of generosity on the part of publishers, which these economists seem to think are extended to them as a matter of course—done purely for the good of the public in general and themselves in particular.—Athens Messenger.

CALICO PRESS BALL.—Upper tenn, in New York city, are to have a ball at which ladies are expected to appear in calico dresses. That is progress in the right direction.

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Democratic Platform for 1855, in Ohio. Resolved, That the 8th of January is an anniversary which the Democracy of Ohio are proud to honor; not only for the illustrious military achievements of Andrew Jackson and his companions in arms forty years since, but because the events associated with that day will always be associated in the minds of the American people with the courage, patriotism and purity which characterized the civil career of the Hero of New Orleans.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to the Democratic press of the State to republish, as the best tribute to the memory of the departed chieftain and sage, the Farewell Address of Andrew Jackson, delivered to his countrymen on the 31st of March, 1837—a legacy as worthy of reverence, a creed of Democratic truth as sound and invaluable, as the Inaugural Address of Thomas Jefferson in 1801.

Resolved, That the names and examples of Jefferson and Jackson are a tower of strength, whenever temporary reverses occur to the Democratic party; and as in 1798 and 1824, our motto for future conflict and victory shall be FORWARD—forgetting those things which are behind, and pressing forward unto those things which are before.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every Ohio Democrat to determine, and by this declaration of sentiment we propose to proclaim, those immediate and urgent issues of State and National policy, upon which the Democracy are fully agreed; but which can only be secured to the people by union, concession and harmony—everything for the cause; nothing for merit!

Resolved, That we demand from the Democratic majority in Congress.

1. A revision of the Tariff of 1846, with the double purpose of reducing the amount of revenue, and excluding the principle of bounties to special interests.

2. Co-operation, by efficient measures, in the restoration to the State of the constitutional currency of gold and silver.

3. Hostility to a general system of Internal Improvements, in accordance with the principles expressed in the recent veto message of the Executive; but a just and impartial application within the limits contemplated by the Constitution, for Lake and river improvements, as well as for the harbors of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

4. Uncompromising hostility to any attempt of the European powers to establish colonies on, or to extend their political systems over, any part of this continent or the islands adjacent thereto.

5. The acquisition and annexation to our Union of Cuba and the Sandwich Islands, at the earliest moment consistent with our national honor, and the securing of a passage across the Isthmus for our commerce in peace, and our armies in war.

6. The speedy passage of a law placing the national domain, in limited quantities, within the reach of actual settlers, at a price not exceeding the necessary expenses of acquisition and survey.

7. Economy in public expenditures, the investment of the public revenue for the redemption of the national debt; and a rigid enforcement of the Independent Treasury act.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio are attached to the Union of the States, and to the Constitution, in which are expressed the principles and the compromises upon the faith of which the Union was originally established, and by a strict adherence to which alone that Union can be preserved; and they denounce, as dangerous to the peace and liberties of the country, all attempts to organize political parties with reference to geographical or sectional distinctions.

Resolved, That this Convention, in behalf of the Democracy of Ohio, hereby affirm the platform of resolutions adopted at the National Democratic Convention which assembled at Baltimore in June, 1852, as a clear and distinct declaration of our political principles.

Resolved, That the people of Ohio, now, as they have always done, look upon slavery as an evil, and unfavorable to the development of the spirit and practical benefits of free institutions; and that, entertaining these sentiments, they will at all times feel it to be their duty to use all power clearly given by the terms of the national compact, to prevent its increase, to mitigate, and finally to eradicate the evil; but be it further

Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio do at the same time fully recognize the doctrine held by the fathers of the Republic, and still maintained by the Democratic party in all the States, that to each State belongs the right to adopt and modify its own municipal laws, to regulate its own internal affairs, to hold and maintain an equal and independent sovereignty with each and every State, and that upon these rights the National Legislature can neither legislate nor encroach.

Resolved, In the language of the Continental Congress, adopted forty days after the Declaration of Independence, that "it is a wise policy to extend the protection of our laws to all who shall settle among us, of whatever nation or religion they may be, to admit them to a participation of the benefits of civil and religious freedom;"—that we therefore proclaim the language of Jefferson as our party creed, to wit, "Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political;" and we hereby reiterate the declaration of successive Democratic National Conventions, from 1839 to 1852, namely: "That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in his Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned by the Constitution, which make ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit with which we have resisted the alien and sedition laws from our statute books."

Resolved, That we will labor for the election of a Democratic majority in the General Assembly of Ohio, pledged to the following measures:

1. A law withholding the remedies of our State courts from such banks or bankers as refuse to pay their taxes according to the Constitution and laws of Ohio; and forb